

in length from a quarter inch to an inch and a half, and stand out from the surface of the lamina (1, Fig. 2) about one tenth of an inch. The longer ones are parallel to the principal veins, but others are disposed irregularly. As seen from above the position of the original wounds is shown by deep furrows.

The minute structure of the accessory lamellae is like that of the blade proper, except that palisade tissue is absent. There are stomates on the outer surfaces, and veinlets springing from the veins at the bases of the outgrowths.

Perrot has recently communicated to the Société botanique de France on account of seemingly the same phenomenon observed by him in leaves of *Aristolochia Siphon* from Melun, near Paris. In Perrot's case several leaves, all from the same shoot, however, were anomalous. In interpreting the "biological significance" of the matter Perrot says :

"It would appear that the plant, by these supernumerary productions, has sought to augment the surface of its blade in order to increase its transpiration — but under what physiological influence?"

Miss Loring's observations would seem to make the nature of the process clear. The lamellae have originated in the healing of wounds, simply, and are curious examples of regeneration of the blade.

AMES BOTANICAL LABORATORY, North Easton, Massachusetts.

ERODIUM MALACOIDES AT LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—On July 9, 1902, while collecting plants about the mills on the north side of the Merrimac River at Lawrence, Massachusetts, I found a strange *Erodium* in a waste place, behind a foundry. Mr. M. L. Fernald has kindly identified the plant for me as *E. malacoides*, Willd. This species is a native of the Mediterranean countries, but has been collected in or about New York City by Judge Addison Brown. Its occurrence at Lawrence seems worthy of note.—ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Andover, Massachusetts.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM AND ITS VARIETY.—Notes in regard to this species have been published in RHODORA by Dr. Robinson, September, 1901, Mr. Leavitt, March, 1902 and Mr. Harper, May,

¹ Bull. Soc. bot. de Fr. xlix. 163-166 (1902).